

The Pensacola Journal

Daily, Weekly, Sunday.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MAYES, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

MEMBER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....\$3.00
Three Months.....\$1.50

One Month.....45
One Week.....10
Weekly Edition, year, \$1.00

Papers on Sale at all News Stands.

THE ONLY PENSACOLA NEWSPAPER FROM WHICH A DETAILED CIRCULATION STATEMENT CAN BE SECURED.

Office—406 and 116 East Government Street.
TELEPHONE No. 32.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1905

WHERE THE JOURNAL CAN BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in this city:
Bay Hotel.
Coe's Book Store.
Depot News Stand.
Gem Book Store.
Merchants Hotel.
Southern Hotel.
Thompson's Book Store.
Wagand Ice Cream Parlor.
Wagand's News Stand.
Walker's Book Store.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Information has reached The Journal that some unauthorized person has been attempting to make collections for the paper. The only authorized collectors representing The Pensacola Journal in the city are: Chas. F. Steward, W. Penn, Carl Cushman, Jessy H. Bryan and Eddie Anderson. Be sure to pay no others as their receipts will not be countenanced by the office. Do not pay the carriers. They are not authorized to collect money for The Journal. Payments made to any others than those whose names are given are made at Subscriber's risk.
FRED A. SWEET,
Manager Circulation.

The Revolution on the Isle of Pines.

The revolution of the American residents on the Isle of Pines, a small island off the coast of Cuba, and their formal declaration that the island is United States territory will hardly result in annexation by this country notwithstanding the fact that the title of Cuba to the island is somewhat clouded.

In the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain at the close of the Spanish-American war, all the islands owned by Spain in the West Indies were transferred to the United States excepting Cuba, and while the Isle of Pines has since been under the jurisdiction of Cuba, the fact of the general transfer made its title there questionable.

To remedy this defect and formally relinquish all title to the Isle of Pines, real or implied, the United States government is at the present time arranging a treaty which, in all probability, will be ratified by the senate as soon as presented to that body. The United States has never claimed any jurisdiction of the island, but on the contrary has recognized the authority of Cuba, notwithstanding its questionable title.

The outcome of the revolt will be watched with interest, but it will hardly end in the annexation of the island to the United States, much as the American citizens who have made their homes upon it may desire such an ending. However, this government will probably take some action to prevent Cuba from retaking upon them for their revolutionary action.

Among other attractions at the Tampa State Fair is a squad of Igorrotes, fresh from the wilds of the Philippines. Tampa canines would do well to keep back among the tall timber during their visit.

Ohio is Now

a Doubtful State.

The bursting of the Ohio political machine, first brought into being by the late Mark Hanna, puts the Buckeye state in the doubtful column and will probably cause the Republican campaign managers considerable worry when the time for the next general election approaches. The following facts and figures, presented by the Birmingham Age-Herald are particularly interesting in this connection:

Scarcely had Secretary of War Taft landed at Hampton Roads before he began to discuss the Ohio election and particularly Boss Cox of Cincinnati. "A machine," he said, "entrenched in power, as is the Ohio machine, can only be made to give up through the earnest attention and work of young men entering politics with the enthusiastic and unselfish desire to make it

better and willing to devote all time possible not needed in their daily vocation to the organization of political clubs."

Here we have a declaration that Mr. Taft proposes to organize a machine of his own to take the place of the repudiated Cox-Dick machine, which was first organized by Mark Hanna. Mr. Taft is an untiring worker, but he has certainly planned a good deal of work when he proposes to put his state behind him. He will encounter no little opposition, and the outcome is by no means free from doubt. Mr. Taft will certainly not be able to say that Ohio speaks wholly by and through him, and that he carries that state in his capacious trousers' pockets.

The truth is, no one can be very sure of Ohio, which has long had a reputation for turning a corner abruptly. In 1877 it elected a democratic governor by 22,250 plurality. In 1882 the democrats elected a secretary of state by 22,250 plurality. In 1883 they elected a governor by a plurality of 12,529. In 1889 another democratic governor was elected, this time by a plurality of 10,872. In 1892 one democratic elector was chosen, and in 1905 John M. Pattison, a democrat, became governor by a plurality exceeding 40,000.

Ohio, in other words, is not a hide-bound, rock-ribbed republican state, and the Taft programme will serve to render its political position in the next few years decidedly uncertain.

As things look at present, Mr. Taft may be pitted, in 1908, against Governor-elect Pattison, and the race will be one of the most doubtful in American politics. So Ohio affairs look at present. They may look differently later on.

The Live Oak Daily Democrat, like the Phoenix, has arisen from its ashes and, notwithstanding the loss of its entire plant by fire, continues to issue one of the most readable papers published in the state. The Journal extends sympathy and is confident that the affliction will but spur the progressive publishers of the Democrat on to greater efforts. Enterprise, such as they have displayed, can only end in success.

Now that Mr. Harriman, under oath has denied the truth of statements made under oath by Jimmy Hyde, and the latter has affirmed the truth of his original testimony, the public would be glad to know which one of the gentlemen lied.

After this year, says the Birmingham Ledger, the farmers cannot talk about the "good old times." The cotton crop this year is bringing a better price in proportion to its cost than any previous crop except that of 1865.

THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.
Live Oak Democrat.

At this season of the year the question of immigration presents itself forcibly to every section of the state. It is a question in which every Floridian should feel a keen interest and one which should receive the most careful consideration from every section of Florida.

It is unfortunate that the matter of immigration is never brought to the front until it is too late. While there are thousands of homeseekers in Florida at the present time and more on the way, there have been no adequate arrangements made to meet and impress upon them the advantages of this particular section. The railroad companies have been doing excellent work the past summer in advertising the resources of Florida, but the railroads all have their favorite sections to advance, and as a rule these sections are in the southern part of the state, where the promises for fortunes in truck growing and orange groves are expected to induce settlers. There is little if anything said about this part of Florida in all the thousands of dollars of advertising matter that has been distributed broadcast throughout the United States. While the growing of fruit and vegetables for the markets of the United States is a profitable industry in Florida, a comparison with the sections which devote themselves to the growing of general farm products and the raising of stock will demonstrate that there is more money and

a greater degree of satisfaction in the staple products of the farm than there is in orange growing and in growing vegetables for northern markets. Suwannee county farmers can offer a striking argument in this respect. The wealth of the farmers of this county speaks volumes for the productivity of her soil and for general farming in Florida.

But while we who live in Suwannee county are aware of all this, we are doing little to impress upon homeseekers the advantages which this section offers. There ought to be something done, and while it may be too late to accomplish anything this year, we ought to get a good start for the year to come and arrange for the distribution of literature describing the advantages of Suwannee county to those who may contemplate coming to Florida in search of a home another year.

We have always contended that the state should take up the matter of immigration and should appropriate an adequate sum of money to carry on the work.

There are a great many features in connection with locating settlers. First there is the all important matter of advertising the resources of every section of the state, and next in importance of looking after the homeseeker when he has arrived to make an inspection. The lack of some plan, whereby the homeseeker can be shown the advantages of Florida and given advice by some one in whom he feels a confidence, has sent hundreds back to the frigid north this fall who came here with the intention of making this state their home. The people of the north do not understand conditions here, and an unfavorable impression is frequently obtained because of this lack of understanding. The homeseeker should be taken in hand when he arrives here and carefully told of what Florida has to offer to him in the way of a home.

If this was done the results would be far better than they appear to be to-day. Whether the state acts or not, it is up to Suwannee county to do something and it is hoped that there will be some concerted action along this line in time for this section to reap a benefit another year.

THINGS NEEDED.

Politicians
Who will vote
Without taking
A bank note;
Officeholders
Who will work
Without graft
And not shrink
Furnaces that
Keep you warm;
Pleasures that will
Do no harm;
Playwrights without
Vanity;
Reform that has
Sanity;
More real poems that
Never die.
And an airship
That will fly.

—Paul Cook, in Birmingham Age-Herald.

Andrew Carnegie Denounces New York Election Frauds

Andrew Carnegie spoke with the emphasis of strong conviction on his arrival from abroad concerning the election in New York City and the efforts to defeat the will of the people. This was almost immediately on his return from Europe on the Baltic. He had spent the summer and early fall in fishing, hunting and golfing, and he looked in the pink of health.

Mr. Carnegie spoke directly to the point regarding the corrupt means used to defraud the ballot in New York.

"What we need most," he said, "is a pure ballot. There should be a ballot law that will insure honest elections. The present election indicates a great uprising of the people of the plain people of this city—and their will must be regarded. I never knew the people to go wrong. You can trust the people all the time, and the people will not allow themselves to be fooled continuously, especially when they are awake to what is being attempted."

"There Must Be An Honest Count." "There must be an honest count of the ballots in this election. The people have voted and their votes must be counted. Their will must not be nullified by the will of political tricksters. The public is immortal. The people stand for the good of all. What they vote for is the general weal. We can be sure of that, and when the principles of right have been placed fairly and squarely before them, we may expect them to deal with them according to their conscience."

"The conscience of the public is something that you can pin to. It is lasting. It has a basis that is founded on the rock of square dealing. When the people of New York City vote for municipal ownership, their will in the matter must be heeded, and no chicanery or political subterfuges will answer."

"Look at Pennsylvania going Democratic. What do you think of that? Do you suppose that could have happened if the people as a body had not decided that for the general good a change was needed? When the bank broke in Allegheny and it was found that public officials had a million dollars' interest in it, the public had all the best of argument that it needed. The people decided that they wanted to place men in office who would take a different course, and they did."

SAVING AND MAKING.

That merchant who was first to decide that it was better business policy to sell two suits of clothes, at a profit of one dollar on each, than to sell but one suit at a profit of two dollars—laid the corner stone of the edifice of "modern retailing." Every store advertised in these columns acts upon this policy.

"Hunger is capital good mustard," and a light purse makes "bargain" ads. doubly interesting.

"Take heed is a good deed," and to read the store ads, carefully is a good way to "take heed" in doing your shopping.

"He is well paid that is well satisfied," and a merchant is well satisfied, sometimes, to sell out an over-stock of goods at cost, or less. On such occasions you have a real "opportunity," the news of which you will be able to find only in the ads.

The people who don't read store ads, and thus continually miss buying opportunities are the same people who fail to read time tables and thus miss trains. In one case they "know where the store is." In the other they "know where the depot is."

"Hope is Fortune's cheating lottery, where, for one prize, there are a hundred blanks." Store ads, are sometimes "Fortune's Bulletins," and a reader soon learns to tell the difference between the prizes and the blanks.

Mrs. Browning said that "books are men of higher stature." If, now and then, you like to buy a few "men of higher stature" at bargain prices, watch the store advertisements.

Not knowing where to buy to best advantage is one of the varieties of ignorance on which there is a heavy tax. You can escape this tax by reading the ads.

You will not prosper because of the bargains your neighbors find in the stores. Begin to read the ads, yourself.

Price competition between merchants is so keen, and takes such unexpected turns, that unless you are a regular reader of the ads—you will be constantly, paying more for some article than is necessary.

have a right to know what has become of their votes.

Jerome re-elected, eh? Well, the only thing I have against Jerome is that he does not believe in public libraries. If he had been a poor man, without an abundance of books at his command, he might think differently on this subject. I wish he could see some of the letters I receive. I think I could convert Mr. Jerome to the public library idea if I could have a good talk with him."

Mr. Carnegie then discussed the question of universal division of Norway and Sweden and the question of whether peace eventually would obtain. He was emphatic in the opinion that arbitration in time would decide all the differences of the world, even those between nations.

Attention, I. O. O. F.
The degree staff of Pensacola Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., is requested to meet tonight (Friday), November 17, at 7:30 o'clock sharp for drill. By order of the captain.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.
Fresh supply of flashlight batteries and extra batteries now in. Phone 245 or 955.
E. W. PEAKE.

The Journal Printed During October, 1905, a Total of

144,100 COPIES

or an average of

5,542

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of October, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Oct. 1, 5,550	Oct. 17, 5,550
Oct. 2, 5,550	Oct. 18, 5,550
Oct. 3, 5,400	Oct. 19, 5,550
Oct. 4, 5,350	Oct. 20, 5,600
Oct. 5, 5,400	Oct. 21, 5,600
Oct. 6, 5,400	Oct. 22, 5,750
Oct. 7, 5,400	Oct. 23, 5,600
Oct. 8, 5,650	Oct. 24, 5,600
Oct. 9, 5,450	Oct. 25, 5,600
Oct. 10, 5,450	Oct. 26, 5,600
Oct. 11, 5,450	Oct. 27, 5,600
Oct. 12, 5,450	Oct. 28, 5,600
Oct. 13, 5,450	Oct. 29, 5,850
Oct. 14, 5,450	Oct. 30, 5,600
Oct. 15, 5,650	Oct. 31, 5,600
Oct. 16, 5,600	

Total for the month.....144,100
Average per day.....5,542

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,
Circulation Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of October, 1905.
J. W. ANDREWS,
Notary Public.

Now Running in The Sunday Journal.

The Return of Sherlock Holmes

By A. CONAN DOYLE,

Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Hound of the Baskervilles," "The Sign of the Four," "A Study in Scarlet," Etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY F. D. STEELE



Each Story Complete in Itself.

The Marvelous Masterpieces of Mystery which have been stamped as the greatest of Twentieth Century Fiction.

You can't afford to miss these thrilling detective stories. You can get them in

The Sunday Journal.

TRAFALGAR.

The Swift Action of This Great Naval Battle.

The world will see other sea fights, but never one like this, so close, so swift and with so much in it of the personal element. And what may be called the pace of the battle, the swift action, is almost without a parallel in the history of war. The first gun was fired at 12:15; at 12:22, or only seven minutes after the French guns opened on him, Collingwood, with the British ships nearest to him, was through the enemy's line.

Only one brief minute later, or at 12:23 by the log of the Euryalus, Nelson is in the fight, and is pouring his first dreadful broadside into the stern of Villeneuve's flagship. Two minutes later the French and Spanish topmasts begin to fall. At 1:32, or sixty-seven minutes after the first gun was fired, Blackwood reports "the center and rear of enemy's line to be hard pressed in action." The fate of the battle is practically settled. Already some of the enemy's ships have struck. The swift moments run on, and the pulses of the great fight keep time with them. The advantage is not all on one side.

At 2:36, for example, or less than two hours from the moment when, a shape of majestic pride, the Royal Sovereign moved into the zone of the enemy's fire, she lies a maimed and helpless bulk. She has done her work, but she has paid a terrible price for it. There is at this moment a flutter of flags on the masthead of the Victory, for Nelson has a great captain's watchful vision, and a frigate—it is the Euryalus—comes down with every inch of canvas set, groping her way through the smoke, to take the battered hull of the Royal Sovereign in tow, so that her broadsides—the mighty ship can still fight, though she cannot sail—bear upon the enemy's ships within her reach.

This is not a battle spread through days. It is compressed almost into minutes. The first shot was fired at 12:15; before 3 o'clock after dark is going down; a great fleet is crumbling into ruin. By 5:30 o'clock all is over—Cornhill Magazine.

FINGERS AND FORKS.

Never use a fork when taking a piece of bread.

Avoid using a spoon for anything that is not liquid.

Pastry should be eaten with a fork; also ice cream where the proper forks are served.

It is permissible to eat celery, corn, asparagus, water cress and unadressed salad with the fingers.

Olives should be lifted from the dish with the olive fork or spoon, but should be eaten from the fingers.

Lemon is often served with fish and pancakes. The lemon should be taken in the fingers and squeezed upon the viands.

If cut sugar is served and there are no sugar tongs in the bowl, lift the pieces out as delicately as possible with the tips of the fingers.—New York Press.

Read The Journal Want Ads.

A Chance to Make Money

Is offered today to Florida School Boys, for a little pleasant Work on Saturdays.

We want boys in every town in Florida To Sell the SUN.

To speak more to the point we want boys to offer the SUN, for The SUN Sells Itself.

THE SUN, an illustrated Weekly—Cartoons by Taylor, editorials by L'Engle—will have all the good things people care to read, and lots of things that other papers overlook.

It will be constantly Snappy, ever Bright, sometimes Hot and Always Clean.

Women will want it, men will Demand it and children will Cry For it. IF YOU ARE A BOY write to THE SUN, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., and Get Started in Business.

We will furnish the first boy in every town who writes us a letter TEN COPIES OF THE SUN ABSOLUTELY FREE. These can be sold for fifty cents in a jiffy, then with this fifty cents the lucky boy can buy TWENTY SUNS the following week, these can be sold for \$1.00 in three shakes of a lamb's tail. After this you can double all the money you send us.

It's like taking marbles from your little baby brother—selling the SUN for a nickel.

First number out in November—GET IN THE GAME IN THE FIRST LUNING. Write now to

THE SUN
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Pensacola Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing Club

Is the place to send your clothes to be Dyed, Cleaned, Pressed or Repaired. They are now in a position to handle your work more efficiently than ever.

E. L. REESE,
Phone 675. Proprietor.
No. 11 North Palafox Street.

COTTRELL'S Photograph Gallery

Will Be Re-opened About Nov. 15.

